

GERMAN FOOD 'DOPED' JUST LIKE AMERICAN

Consul Reports That Emperor's
Government Has Found All
Kinds of Adulterations.

The United States is not the only country which is suffering from the activity of the dopers and adulterators of food products, according to a report on the adulteration of foods in Germany, made by Consul General Brittain, from Coburg. Reports of Prussian state officials show a serious condition of things there.

Among other things, which are shown to exist in Germany, is a serious situation with respect to butter. The use of artificial butter grows from year to year in spite of the increasing consumption there is more uncleanliness where it is produced. Tallow is often confiscated because it contains hair, quicksilver solution. In a hen's rubances. The manufactured butter is sometimes confiscated because it contains a large percentage of soda. Margarine manufacturers are still using benzole acid and sulphuric acid as preservative agents. Up to the present time, the penalty for using such adulterants has not been clearly defined.

Flour Adulterated.

Flour and bakery products. Consul General Brittain reports, also need careful supervision because of the mixture of inferior products, sand, weed seeds and mites. In many districts, it has been found that talcum was used to adulterate flour, and that there was uncleanliness in the store rooms and in the manner of manufacture. Mites, worms, and spiders were found in the flour bins.

So-called egg mixtures often resemble eggs only in color, and that is given by a coal-tar product. Fruit juices are artificially colored, often with poisonous coloring matter.

In a sparkling fruit wine, advertised as free from alcohol, 7 per cent of alcohol was found. The green color of canned vegetables was found frequently to be the result of the use of salts of copper. Marmalade and fruit jellies were found often to consist almost entirely of artificial ingredients. Coffee was most frequently adulterated with pulse or lupine seeds.

Vinegar Causes Deaths.

In many instances malt coffee was found to be simply unmalted, roasted barley. Adulterated vinegar is said to have caused two deaths. Wines have been found less impure because of the strict supervision over the wine industry, but in the manufacture of beer much is to be desired in the way of cleanliness. Tonic brandy was found adulterated with methylated spirits.

Lead was found to be used for coloring. Adulteration of food products. That only a small part of the offenses against pure food and clean foods are reached either by the Federal State, or municipal laws is by no means better known than by the enforcement of the pure food and drug act. It is an effort to diminish to some extent the scope of the offenses that a plan of co-operation among Federal, State, and municipal officials is being worked out under the direction of Dr. Aisberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

1,200 CIGARS A DAY MACHINE'S PRODUCT

Holland Has New Device So
Simple That Young Girl Can
Operate It.

A device for making cigars by machine has recently been placed upon the market in Amsterdam, Holland. It performs mechanically the various processes of assembling the filler, rolling the wrapper, and finally fashioning the tip.

It is claimed that the machine is so simple in operation that boys or girls of fifteen can be taught to turn out cigars with its aid in wonderfully short time. It can be operated either by foot pedals or by electric motor or other power. Two operatives are required to each machine, one to feed the filler tobacco into the form, and the other to guide the wrapper and operate the lever, but it is asserted that they can turn out from 500 to 1,200 cigars in a working day of ten hours.

A further claim is made that the device effects a saving in the quantity of tobacco used, all waste being eliminated, and stress is laid upon the sanitary character of the cigars produced. It is also said that the machine has no delicate parts to get out of order or to quit by wear down, and that the necessity for repairs is reduced to a minimum, while as the various parts are interchangeable, the same machine can be used in making cigars of various shapes and sizes.

EXCURSIONS

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

—TO—
**Old Point Comfort
and Norfolk
By NIGHT and DAY**

Day Steamer Leaves Washington
July 2d and 4th at 7:45 a. m.
Night Steamers July 2, 3, 4, 6:45 p. m.

\$4.00 Round Trip
**NORFOLK & WASHINGTON
STEAMBOAT CO.,**

JULY 4 SIGN MAKES BANK RUN

CHICAGO, June 28.—The posting of a sign, "This bank will be closed Saturday, July 4," precipitated a run on the North Avenue State bank. During the run, started through a misunderstanding of the notice by depositors of foreign birth, nearly \$500,000 was withdrawn from the bank.

When it closed its doors at midnight about forty persons were still standing in line waiting to withdraw their savings. They were told to return tomorrow morning and they would receive their money in full.

The bank is entirely solvent, according to its officers.

BARON SEEKS FARM FOR COLONY OF 15

Plans Scientific Cultivation of
the Soil Once Right Condi-
tions Are Found.

NEW YORK, June 28.—For five months Baron de Beville of France has been searching unsuccessfully for land in the eastern part of the United States for a colony of fifteen persons who are waiting at the Hotel Astor.

The baron and his party, which includes the baroness, his son and his wife and a small daughter, the Baron and Baroness de Cranbrough and their child, Mlle. des Forets, and several others, went to Florida in their search in the winter. For more than three months, every morning an automobile, carrying some of the party, was started out for New Jersey or Connecticut or up-State on the hunt. Real estate agents have offered choice property, but have not suited the baron. There must be a big house and particular qualities of soil, else it will not do.

"We have visited ninety properties," said Baron de Beville yesterday. "We know exactly what we want, and are ready to take it. We have thirty-two van loads of furniture on the other side of the Atlantic, and we have our French gardeners here ready to go to work. There are half a dozen properties among those we have seen that seem fairly suitable, but we have not made a choice. After comparing Long Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey we rather prefer New Jersey."

"My son is doctor of science from the Sorbonne and knows all about soils and their improvement. You see, we want to do something in line of scientific farming. Then we want to be within easy reach of New York, because it is the greatest market. We would be unwilling to further away than Washington."

"Our is a serious purpose. Any American who has ever been about him in Europe can tell you that the French and Belgium farm far more scientifically than you do over here. I am that kind of farmer, only still more scientific, that we want to do. I hope we shall be placed within a fortnight."

Useless Duplication.

First Chorus Girl—I don't know what to get Maudie for a birthday present.
Second Girl—Why don't you buy her a book?
First Girl—Oh, no. She has a book—London Opinion.

EXCURSIONS

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.
VACATION TOURS
Personally Conducted.
BALTIMORE
to
BOSTON, NEW CASTLE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.,
Wednesday, July 22, 1914.
Twelve-Day Trip.
\$67.50
Including All Necessary Expenses.
BALTIMORE
to
BOSTON, NEWPORT,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, ETC.,
Wednesday, August 19, 1914.
Ten-Day Trip.
\$52.00
Including All Necessary Expenses.
Send for Itinerary.
W. P. Turner, P. T. M., Baltimore, Md.

Concert Every Evening
Cheery Chase Lake
By Large Section
U. S. MARINE BAND
Dancing, Merry-Go-Round and Other
Amusements. Admission Free.

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EXILED TO SIBERIA, GIRL REACHES U. S.

Sentenced to Siberia for life, Marie Sukloff, now at twenty-eight years of age one of the most feared of Russian revolutionaries, says a writer in the Survey, began as a girl of eighteen the immortal march to exile "first made by the priest Avvakum in 1688 and in-

creasingly trod ever since by the feet of religious and political nonconformists until the yearly average of exiles has swelled to 20,000."

In the village of Alexandrovskoye, 3,000 miles from home and 150 miles from a railway station, many of the villagers were prone to regard all exiles as dangerous and bad, so her prospects for companionship seemed slight.

The government gave her eight rubles a month, or \$1, for living expenses. The vigilance of the officials toward her, very constant at first, was relaxed as the days went by. She seemed too young and timid to escape. Once again the government was being blind. It had made her a revolutionist; it did not know to what lengths she would go. One night three months after her arrival at Alexandrovskoye she was helped by peasants to get safely out of the village.

She started to walk home, but again the peasants came to her aid. For 50 cents they let her ride a long way in their carts, and this became the chief mode of travel. Villages are few and far between in Siberia and the peasants, when going to market, often travel day and night without coming to one. So Sukloff have been built along the road as way stations. In these Marie slept some times, but often a whole night was passed on the cart, sleeping or pushing on.

She finally escaped to Paris. Imprisonment and exile have made her an impassioned revolutionist. She returned to Russia to take part in the uprising of ten years ago, was again sent to Siberia and finally escaped to America.

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fumes and to the great physical exertion required. In Germany and Austria, where the governments have brought the industry under regulation a much lower percentage of lead poisoning is reported.

Better equipped plants and better sanitary appliances, measures for preventing the escape of poisonous dust and fumes, and adequate medical supervision are pointed out by the bureau as necessary provisions for safeguarding the health of employees of this work.

All She Got Was Sympathy

Charity Worker—Will you do something for a poor woman whose husband comes out of jail today?
Aisy—Here's a quarter. Wire her my condolences.—Judge.

Glass Case Is Planned To Save Grant's Cabin

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Grant's cabin, in Fairmount Park, is to be put in a glass case. The little T-shaped building, built of logs, which Grant used in the fall and winter of 1864 and the spring of 1865, when he was laying siege to Petersburg and Richmond, was brought to the park thirty years ago.

Of late years the cabin has deteriorated rapidly from the elements and has suffered from the vandalism of relic hunters. J. T. Vogdes, chief engineer of the park commission, has planned to cover it with a glass house.

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